





## In Agency Aide's Watergate Testimony

## Senator Sees Effort to Blame CIA

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—Sen. Stuart Symington said today that testimony by the No. 2 man in the CIA makes it "very clear to me that there was an attempt to unload major responsibility for the Watergate bugging and cover-up on the CIA."

The Missouri Democrat issued a summary of sworn testimony by the CIA official indicating that White House aides sought to have the CIA offer bail or pay salaries for the men arrested in the Watergate break-in.

The testimony also indicates that the White House tried to get the CIA to block the FBI's investigation of a Mexican "money-laundering" deal later linked to the Watergate case.

The summary was of testimony given to the Senate Armed Services Committee by Army Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, deputy director of the CIA.

According to the summary, White House counsel John W. Dean 3d, since fired, called Gen. Walters last June 27-10 days after the break-in at Democratic Headquarters—and Gen. Walters went to see Mr. Dean, one of a series of meetings between the two men.

"Mr. Dean reportedly asked," the summary said, "if there was some way the CIA could go bail or pay the salaries of the individuals accused in the Watergate case while they were in jail."

"Gen. Walters stated that he told Mr. Dean that there was no way this could be done, that any internal expenditure of funds by the CIA must be reported to the House and Senate oversight committees."

"Gen. Walters stated that he told Mr. Dean that to spend funds in this way would implicate the agency and that he, Gen. Walters, was prepared to resign rather than to do this."

Besides Mr. Dean, Gen. Walters met with former White House aides H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman.

Sen. Symington said that he thinks Gen. Walters and the then CIA Director, Richard Helms, "behaved very well" under what he termed "these difficult circumstances and heavy pressures."

"I don't think there is any question that Ehrlichman, Haldeman and Dean tried to obstruct justice," Sen. Symington told newsmen.

He said he attaches no blame to the CIA and gave this answer to questions why the agency's officials waited 11 months before reporting the matter:

"When a member of the President's staff tells you to do something, you feel that you should do it."

He said he is scheduled to testify before the Senate Armed Services Committee Thursday.

He spent some five hours today with Earl J. Silbert, the assistant U.S. attorney who has conducted a grand jury probe of the Watergate break-in, then left the courthouse without comment or a smile.

The Symington summary dovetailed with statements by former acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray 3d. He testified before Senate Watergate investigators last week, and the Associated Press has obtained an official written digest of his remarks.

Mr. Gray said Gen. Walters got the FBI to postpone interviews with two Watergate witnesses last year on grounds that the CIA had "some interest" in them.

Gen. Walters later conceded under pressure that the CIA actually had no interest whatsoever in the two, Mr. Gray said, but not before Mr. Ehrlichman personally ordered Mr. Gray to cancel a meeting set up to straighten out the matter between the CIA and FBI.

Mr. Gray said he and Gen. Walters agreed this "confusion" was "not normal" and the two agreed that Mr. Gray should tell President Nixon.

Mr. Gray talked to Mr. Nixon by telephone that same day, July 6, blamed the matter on "either carelessness or indifference" by White House aides, and warned Mr. Nixon that "this could be injurious to the agencies and could wound the President."

Names on Checks

The witnesses are two men whose names appeared on checks that passed through the Nixon campaign headquarters and landed in the Miami bank account of Bernard L. Barker, one of the convicted Watergate conspirators.

The witnesses are Mexican lawyer Manuel Ogario Deguerre and Minneapolis attorney Kenneth H. Dahlberg. The checks eventually furnished a link between the wiretappers and the Nixon re-election committee.

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## Ziegler Denies GOP Funds' Use For Nixon Land

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—The White House said today that President Nixon still owes \$630,000 on his property in San Clemente, Calif.

The statement by Presidential Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler came as he again heatedly denied a report indicating that campaign funds had been used to purchase the California estate. While mentioning that the balance due is \$630,000, Mr. Ziegler gave no other details—promising that a fuller statement on the President's land transactions would be made in a day or so.

The Santa Ana Register reported in its Sunday edition that Senate investigators believe Mr. Nixon may have used \$1 million in unreported campaign funds left over from his 1968 presidential race for the purchase of the San Clemente property.

Mr. Ziegler yesterday strenuously denied the news account. When the land was purchased in 1969, the White House said the total price was \$1.4 million.

Mr. Ziegler also said today that rumors, originating in Europe and apparently affecting some European stock markets, that President Nixon might resign were "absolutely untrue."



STAR WITNESS—John W. Dean 3d, surrounded by newsmen, leaves bank in Alexandria, Va., Tuesday. He and court clerk were sent to bank by Federal Judge John Sirica to retrieve secret documents lifted from White House files by Mr. Dean and deposited in bank for safekeeping. The judge ordered documents turned over to Watergate investigators.

## Senate Unit Votes to Request Immunity for Dean Testimony

(Continued from Page 1)

reports that he was, the Star-News said.

"I was never close to him," Mr. Dean said.

Mr. Mitchell was indicted by a federal grand jury last week in the Vesco case, which involves an unreported \$200,000 contribution to the Nixon campaign.

Mr. Dean also was reported by the Star-News as saying he saw the President only 10 times, and never alone, until a series of tense encounters this spring.

"It was a fantastic title," Mr. Dean said, "but I had no real weight. I was counsel to the President, but I didn't counsel the President."

At another point, Mr. Dean was quoted as saying: "I'm not out to get anyone, not the President, not H.R. Haldeman, not anyone. Haldeman is the hardest working, most devoted man I ever saw. (John D.) Ehrlichman, though, is something else."

In other developments:

• Speculation turned to Los Angeles attorney Warren Christopher as a likely choice for special Watergate prosecutor today after U.S. District Judge Harold R. Tyler Jr. of New York withdrew from consideration. Mr. Tyler said he was reluctant to resign as an active judge.

Mr. Christopher, deputy attorney general in the Lyndon Johnson administration, was one of four persons attorney general designate Elliot L. Richardson placed on "a list of finalists" for appointment.

• Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Dean, all of whom quit the White House staff over the Watergate scandal, are still drawing government salaries, more than two weeks after they left, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said. He said all three have remained on government pay in the transition period, but they would be off the payroll within the next day or two.

• Elaborating on a comment he made yesterday, Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon did ask for an investigation of the Watergate affair last summer, as the Pres-

## U.S. TV to Show Full Hearings On Watergate

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—The entire Senate Watergate hearings will be videotaped each day and broadcast in evening prime time by public television, it was announced yesterday.

The completion of plans was announced by the National Public Affairs Center for Television, which serves 234 public television stations across the country.

The hearings, to start on Thursday, are expected to run from four to five hours each day, the announcement said.

In addition to the coverage, a pool of constitutional lawyers, historians, journalists and experts in related fields is being assembled by public television to analyze various questions that arise.

Public television is the only network to announce full coverage, although the commercial networks are expected to cover many aspects.

## Magruder Is Said to Portray Big Nixon Role in Campaign

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, May 15 (NYT).—John Stuart Magruder, who served as deputy campaign manager for the Committee for the Re-election of the President last year, said at an off-the-record political seminar early this year that President Nixon played a vital and active role in campaign planning and decision-making until one month after the Watergate break-in.

"There was basically a triad of senior decision-makers," Mr. Magruder said at a Harvard seminar in early January, "the President, Bob Haldeman and John Mitchell—until July of '72. They were in constant consultation with each other over major activities."

A transcript of the two-day proceedings, sponsored by the Kennedy Institute of Politics and the Nieman Foundation at Harvard, was made available yesterday to The New York Times.

A spokesman for Mr. Magruder had no comment on the transcript. Mr. Magruder has been reported by federal and Senate sources to be facing grand jury indictment for his role both in the advance planning of the bugging of the Democratic National Committee headquarters on June 17, 1972, and any subsequent cover-up.

Different View

Mr. Magruder's comments at the seminar offered a view different from that of the President. In a televised Watergate speech April 30, Mr. Nixon said that 1972 "was a year of crucially important decisions in foreign affairs. Thus, he said, 'I decided, as the 1972 campaign approached, that the presidency should come first and politics second. To the maximum extent possible, therefore, I sought to delegate campaign operations, planning and decision-making to the day-to-day campaign work done by the President's office and from the White House.'"

It was not clear whether Mr. Nixon was referring to the primary elections that began early last year as well as the traditional fall campaigning after the nominating conventions.

Elsewhere in the transcript of his seminar remarks, Mr. Magruder depicted the President and the White House as being closely involved in crucial decision-making at the August convention of the Republican party. Asked who had made the decision on speeches and platform rhetoric at the convention, Mr. Magruder replied:

"We had a joint group that consisted of approximately 20 people—White House aides, re-election committee aides and Republican National Committee aides—who basically programmed and decided the whole convention with the approval of the President, of course." At least five or six aides from the White House took part in the effort, the former re-election official added.

Describing the basic campaign operation up to July of last year, Mr. Magruder said: "The staff work for the campaign was done at the committee to re-elect, primarily, with some additional staff work done by certain groups in the White House on certain specific subjects."

John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general, was chairman of the re-election committee until he resigned two weeks after Watergate, and H. R. Haldeman, the former White House chief of staff, was one of Mr. Nixon's leading political advisers.

Technical Details

Mr. Magruder said that the re-election committee agreed to stay away from substantive policy issues in 1972 and worked instead on technical details such as setting up direct-mail campaigns and coordinating the statewide political organizations.

Mr. Magruder, who had served as a White House aide before joining the re-election campaign in late 1971, also described the Republican fear throughout that year that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, was the most formidable potential candidate.

Government investigators have said that the concern over Sen. Muskie, who ran ahead of the President in public-opinion polls early in 1972, was one of the factors behind the Republican decision to mount the elaborate sabotage and espionage campaign against Democratic candidates during the primary elections.

## Heart-Transplant Man Dies After 4½ Years

ALFENA, Mich., May 15 (UPI).—Donald Kaminski, 43, an out-dweller who maintained a fast-paced life style after surviving one of the early heart transplants, died yesterday, apparently of coronary failure, the University of Michigan Hospital said.

Mr. Kaminski, who had been given the heart of a college student on Dec. 2, 1968, was the second longest-living transplant patient. Lewis Russell, of Indianapolis, has survived the longest.

## Politics and Ambassadors: Career Men Are Losing Out

(Continued from Page 1)

Sweden was a Texas businessman who was not only inarticulate on foreign policy but could also barely speak because of his smoking habits.

The argument made by professional diplomats is that a career man in Stockholm might have established sufficient rapport with Premier Olof Palme to have avoided Mr. Palme's intemperate public criticism last Christmas of the U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Hanoi's response.

The Swedish leader likened it to Nazi attacks.

Mr. Palme's statement so infuriated Mr. Nixon that the Swedes were told that their new ambassador, about to be sent to Washington, would not be welcomed.

The last U.S. ambassador to Sweden retired in 1970, and no new one has been named because of "American dissatisfaction with Swedish comments on Vietnam. At Christmas time, the deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Stockholm, who was home on vacation, was told not to return to Stockholm.

Bypassing of Ambassadors

Henry A. Kissinger, the President's foreign policy assistant, usually bypasses U.S. ambassadors abroad in dealing with foreign

governments. There have been occasions when a planned visit by the President was discovered by the U.S. embassy of the nation concerned only a week before it occurred.

And foreign diplomats have told the U.S. diplomats in their capitals about negotiations that were under way between them and the White House—negotiations, moreover, which the foreigners were specifically told by the White House not to describe to the U.S. embassy in their capital.

Foreign nations thus tend to put their best men in Washington, since nation-to-nation exchanges are carried on primarily through their embassies here rather than through U.S. embassies in their capitals.

A prime example is that the U.S. embassy in Moscow had no ambassador for five months and even when it did, most Soviet-American dealings were accomplished here by Mr. Kissinger and Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador.

The effect of this practice is to demoralize not only senior U.S. diplomats who would normally get ambassadorial jobs but to discourage younger officers from making foreign affairs a career. State Department veterans say.

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## Denies He Ordered Them

## Kissinger Confirms Seeing Wiretap Summaries of '69.

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 15 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger confirmed yesterday that he had seen summaries of several wiretaps placed in 1969 and 1970, but said he had not asked that they be installed or specifically approved them in advance.

Confirming in detail for the first time his involvement with the taps, which have become intertwined with the Watergate-Pentagon papers imbroglio, Mr. Kissinger said in an interview that he first became aware of the taps in mid-1969, when summaries of the recorded conversations began crossing his desk. Only a relatively small number of reports came to his attention, he said.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, had not even been indirectly associated with the scandal until last week, when the government disclosed at the Pentagon papers trial in Los Angeles that the chief defendant in the trial, Daniel Ellsberg, had been overheard speaking on the tapped phone of Morton Halperin. At the time, Mr. Halperin was a member of Mr. Kissinger's staff.

Asked whether he had taken any action when he discovered that Mr. Halperin's phone was being tapped, Mr. Kissinger declined comment.

Refused to Answer

On Saturday, Mr. Kissinger hinted at a White House briefing that he had seen the wiretap summaries, but he refused to answer clarifying questions pending a report by William D. Ruckelshaus, acting FBI director. Mr. Ruckelshaus made public his report yesterday.

Mr. Kissinger said that he had conferred once or twice early in 1969 with the late J. Edgar Hoover, then the director of the FBI. At that time, he said, he told Mr. Hoover of his "very great concern" that national security information be fully safeguarded.

Although he took no notes of the conversations and could remember only some details, Mr. Kissinger declared that he was certain that he did not "ask for any particular form of investigation or ask that any particular individual be investigated." His expressions were more general, he said.

Mr. Kissinger made a point of saying that only legally authorized agencies, acting under the supervision of the attorney general, as then required by law, carried out the undercover work. He said that he had nothing to do with the White House "plumbers"—a special group set up to plug the "leaks" to newsmen of classified information, even though his office was responsible for the data.

Two of the "plumbers," G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt Jr., were convicted for last June's break-in in which the Democratic party's headquarters at the Watergate complex were bugged. Another, David R. Young Jr., formerly worked for Mr. Kissinger but was detached from his staff in July, 1971, while the presidential adviser was in China.

Mr. Kissinger said that as far as he had known until recently, Mr. Young had been working on a study of classification procedures.

## Malfunction Peril Skylab Flight Proj

(Continued from Page 1)

engineers work to salvage son of mission from Skylab. An analysis of data in that Skylab's problems, just 63 seconds after lift-off.

A paper-thin aluminum meteorite shield which the Skylab like a second skin, ripped off during launch.

Engineers believe plastic shield may have jammed scissor-like mechanism used to open the two fouled panels.

The aluminum overcoat act as a sunlight reflector a shield against dust-sized particles crashing against orbiting laboratory.

Mr. Hutchinson said the heat control system was to operate in the shade aluminum shield. With shield, the sun's heat is absorbed by the spacecraft. Heat but in the craft in the same way closed cars become stifling parked in the hot sun.

Dangerous Edges

Space engineers discount possibility that the jammed panels could be repaired astronaut on a space walk official said the area around disabled panels may have edges which could penetrate astronaut's spacesuit.

To find solutions, the agency assembled engine troubleshooters at the space station in Houston, Cape Canaveral and Huntsville, Ala.

Using computers, Skylab's equipment and special instruments, experts are devising flight plan for the manned mission to Skylab.

The Skylab-1B astronauts expected to meet with engineers to help plan a revised mission. An expert said they may be called upon to learn techniques in operating 23rd space station.

The Saturn-1B rocket was to launch the station remained on its pad at Kennedy. Launch preparat the 22-story rocket were; and will pick up later week.

## 4 Arab Nations Briefly S Pumping Oil in Symbolic

(Continued from Page 1)

troops who searched the track for mines as the train passed by a refugee camp.

The train arrived 5 1/2 hours late at its destination, the Medreco refinery at Zahrani, near Sidon. Medreco, jointly owned by Mobil and Caltex, was the target of a guerrilla attack last month in which two oil storage tanks were blown up.

Deadline for Proposals

TRIPOLI, May 15 (AP-DP).—The Libyan government has set tomorrow and Thursday as deadlines for receiving proposals from six U.S. oil concerns on how they can give the Libyans 100 percent "control" of Libyan oil.

However, the companies are confused about what this control means in a practical sense, and believe their proposals will just be the beginning of talks.

They do not fear immediate nationalization.

The companies are American Overseas Petroleum Ltd., jointly owned by Standard Oil Co. of California and Texaco, Inc.,

Oil Talks Put Off

VIENNA, May 15 (Re). The 11-nation Organized Petroleum Exporting Countries postponed an emergency session scheduled for Monday to press for higher oil prices. The new date under consideration is May 28, although decision has been taken as yet.

## Bolivia Reports Death Of Foe in Escape Bid

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 15 (AP).—The government said yesterday that a retired colonel who reportedly tried to overthrow the regime has died from a fall down a flight of stairs while trying to flee.

Col. Andres Selich was handcuffed and fell down the stairs in a house where he and other "conspirators" were taken after being captured, a government communiqué said. It also said that Col. Selich, a former minister of the Interior, had "returned clandestinely to the country."

Col. Selich was a leader in the military-civilian rebellion of August, 1971, that overthrew the leftist regime of Gen. Juan Jose Torres, president of the group that threw out President Alfredo Ovando a year earlier.



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## WEATHER

ALGAEVY	10	64	CH
AMSTERDAM	12	54	CH
ANTWERP	15	58	CH
ATHENS	18	72	CH
BERLIN	22	72	CH
BIRMINGHAM	18	64	CH
BREITENBURG	12	54	CH
BUDAPEST	12	54	CH
CASABLANCA	21	78	CH
COPENHAGEN	12	54	CH
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	CH
DUBLIN	11	53	CH
EDINBURGH	12	54	CH
FLORENCE	22	72	CH
GENEVA	12	54	CH
ISTANBUL	18	64	CH
LAS PALMAS	14	57	CH
LONDON	14	57	CH
MADRID	23	77	CH
MILAN	21	69	CH
MOSCOW	12	54	CH
MUNICH	12	54	CH
NEW YORK	12	54	CH
NICE	12	54	CH
OSLO	12	54	CH
PARIS	12	54	CH
ROME	20	68	CH
SOPTA	17	61	CH
STOCKHOLM	12	54	CH
TEHRAN	32	81	CH
TEL AVIV	24	75	CH
VIENNA	12	54	CH
WARSAW	12	54	CH
WASHINGTON	12	54	CH
ZURICH	12	54	CH

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. & 1700 GMT, others at 1200)

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## Nixon Appointees

## Charges 'Politicization' of S. Statistical Disclosures

By Eileen Shanahan

TON, May 15 (UPI).—The American Statistical Association has pro-

appointment of two Republican pol-

out no professional to head two of the

ant statistical agen-

ederal government.

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a controversy of

years' standing be-

Nixon administration

onal groups, includ-

as well as statisti-

labeled "politicization"

s of dissemination of

statistics.

isodes included the

at White House or-

ders, of the regular monthly brief-

ings for the press on the unem-

ployment figures and the con-

sumer price index, which had

been conducted for two decades

by nonpartisan statisticians who

were career government em-

ployees.

The new protest was directed

against the appointments of Ed-

ward D. Fallor, an Iowa lawyer

and Republican politician, to head

the Commerce Department's so-

cial and economic statistics ad-

ministration, and of Vincent R.

Barabba, a Republican politi-

cian, to head the Census Bureau.

The letter of protest, addressed

to Secretary of Commerce Fre-

derick B. Dent, was written by

Clifford Hildreth, professor of

statistics at the University of

Minnesota and president of the

ASA.

In the letter, which was writ-

ten two weeks ago but has so far

received no reply, Mr. Hildreth

said that he had "made numerous

inquiries of my associates in the

statistics profession to try to learn

something of the statistical back-

grounds of the men selected" for

the two key governmental posts.

With the exception of Mr. Ba-

rabba's "brief service on a census

advisory committee" Mr. Hildreth

said he had found "no evidence

that either man has had statisti-

cal training, experience or con-

tact with the statistical profes-

sion."

Fallor's Background

Mr. Fallor worked for the Com-

mittee for the Re-election of the

President in 1972 and, before that,

was assessment officer of the Bu-

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in the latter position was severely

criticized by the General Ac-

counting Office, which found that

during his tenure there had been

extreme delays in assessing and

collecting fines from coal mine

operators who violated the Coal

Mine Health and Safety Act.

Mr. Barabba, who has headed

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The Barabba appointment re-

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Mr. Fallor's does not.

Mr. Fallor's Background

Mr. Fallor worked for the Com-

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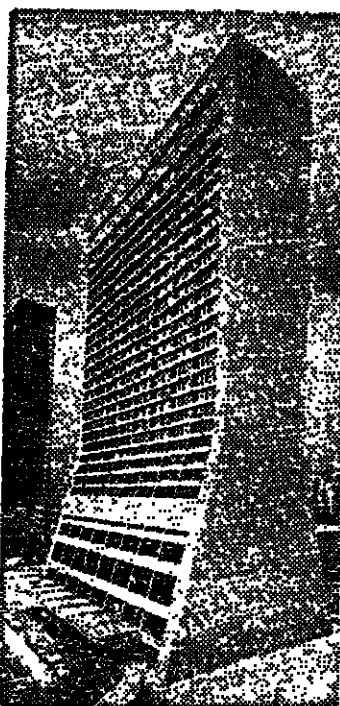
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## Obituaries

### Eugene Rabinowitch, Chemist For the 1st A-Bomb Project

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—Eugene Rabinowitch, senior chemist on the Manhattan Project that led to development of the first atomic bomb, died today.

Mr. Rabinowitch, 71, had been a Woodrow Wilson Fellow at the Smithsonian Institution since last September. He was working on a project dealing with the scientific revolution and its social implications. He was on leave from the State University of New York, where he was a professor of chemistry.

Although a leader in the Manhattan Project, Mr. Rabinowitch joined other workers on the project in drafting a statement which urged the U.S. government not to use atomic weapons.

#### Edited Publication

In 1945, he and Hyman H. Goldsmith founded the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, which Mr. Ra-

binoitch edited until his death. A native of St. Petersburg, Russia, Mr. Rabinowitch studied in Germany and did post-doctoral work with Niels Bohr at the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen.

He came to the United States in 1938 as a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1942 to 1946 he worked on the Manhattan Project at the University of Chicago.

He received the 1965 Kaluga Prize from UNESCO for the promotion of science.

#### Elmer Snowden

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (UPI).—Elmer Snowden, 72, the jazz-band leader who introduced Duke Ellington in Harlem 50 years ago, died here yesterday.

Mr. Snowden learned banjo from Eddie Blake and formed his own group in Washington. He took them to Harlem as the Washingtonians, with the expectation that Fats Waller would join them as pianist. When Waller was not available, Ellington was brought up from Washington. The group moved from Barron's in Harlem to the Hollywood at Broadway and 49th Street. When Mr. Snowden left the group, Ellington took over as leader.

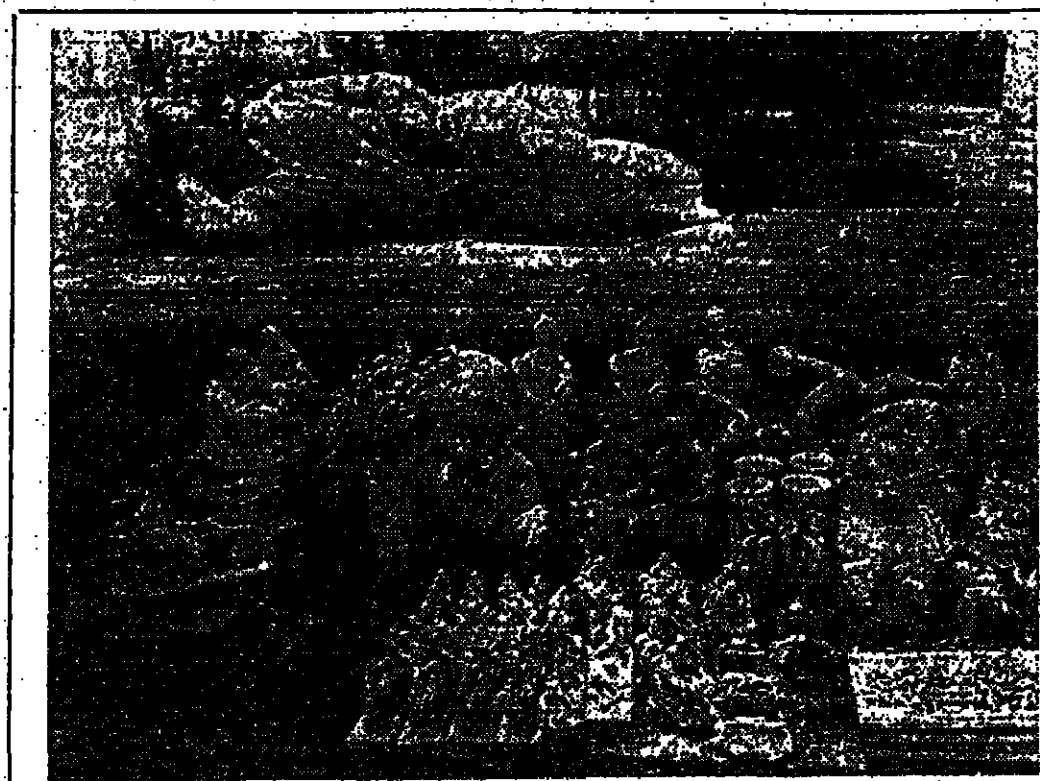
Mr. Snowden's other bands included such players as Count Basie, Jimmie Lunceford, Chick Webb, Claude Hopkins and Benny Carter before they became famous.

### Beirut Is Quiet, But Army Still Patrols Streets

BEIRUT, May 15 (UPI).—The guns remained silent for the third successive day in Lebanon today. Follies were worked behind the scenes to form a government that could end the state of emergency, declared May 7 during clashes between the army and Palestinian guerrillas.

In Beirut and five other cities the army once again lifted the curfew between 7:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

All offices, shops and restaurants were reopened during these hours. Banks were back in operation and, at the harbor, workers toiled long hours to unload more than 80 ships whose cargo was untouched during the nine days the port remained idle. But the army, in control of the situation since the government declared the state of emergency, continued to patrol streets and man strategic corners with armored cars and troops.



LA DOLCE VITA—Roman street vendor doesn't seem to mind if business is slow.

### King Faisal, Pompidou Meet, Agree to Step Up Cooperation

PARIS, May 15 (Reuters).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Georges Pompidou today agreed to step up political, military and economic cooperation between their two countries. The two leaders and their chief advisers reviewed Franco-Saudi relations and discussed the Middle East conflict. They had a 75-minute meeting at the Elysee Palace.

King Faisal expressed interest in France's latest Mirage F-1 combat aircraft and agreed to send a military mission to France to study the possible use of the plane by the Saudi Air Force, French officials said.

The Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner also figured in the discussions, they said.

**Step Up Deliveries**  
Prince Ibn Abdul Aziz, the king's brother, who is minister of defense and aviation, asked the French government to step up deliveries of arms purchased in France recently. Saudi Arabia has bought 300 AMX-30 tanks, 100 half-track vehicles, machine-gun carriers and other armored vehicles as well as helicopters from France.

King Faisal wants to expand his air force and replace its aging British Lightning fighters with more sophisticated aircraft.

The French government is trying to arrange a multimillion-dollar Mirage deal with Saudi Arabia. Talks are already under way between the Marcel Dassault company, which builds Mirage jets, and the Saudi Arabian authorities. The company faces

### U.S. Halts Use Of a Radioactive Chemical in Tests

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission has halted the medical use of an experimental radioactive compound because three patients died following their injection with it.

The AEC said yesterday that it would conduct an investigation to determine whether the compound figured in the deaths. The agency said its ban on chemical technetium-99m in an iron compound applies to all its licenses. The compound is used in lung study tests.

The patients died at the Georgetown Medical School last summer within 30 minutes after they were injected, said Dr. John Harbert, nuclear medicine director at the medical school. The AEC learned of the deaths only recently.

The four U.S. hospitals that use the compound most heavily, Milwaukee County General Hospital, Tufts Infirmary in New Orleans, the University of Maryland at Baltimore and the Veterans Administration Hospital here, have reported no problems, an AEC spokesman said.

### Sadat Aide Off For Paris Talks

CAIRO, May 15 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat's adviser for national security affairs, Hafez Ismael, flew to Paris today for talks on the Middle East.

Before leaving, he said, without elaborating, that he was starting a new round of contacts with great powers before the forthcoming United Nations Security Council debate on the Middle East.

Mr. Ismael described his first round of visits to Washington, Moscow, Bonn and London earlier this year as "unsatisfactory." The attitude of some of these powers, he said, did not indicate peace was approaching.

### China Envoy Gets Call After Error

ATHENS, May 15 (Reuters).—Chinese Ambassador Chou Pong, who last weekend attended an Israeli reception here in error, believing he was at the Kuwait Embassy, has been recalled to Peking for consultations.

A Chinese Embassy spokesman said tonight that Mr. Chou, who took up his post early this year following Greek recognition of China last June, left Athens for Peking yesterday.

Last weekend Mr. Chou attended a reception held at the Israeli diplomatic mission to mark the 25th anniversary of Israel. China does not recognize Israel.

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## Maoist Offices Hit

### Bonn Raids Extreme Leftist 3 Days Before Brezhnev Visit

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, May 15.—West German police raided extreme leftist organizations around the country today, three days before the scheduled arrival here of Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The early-morning raids were directed against anti-Soviet left-wing groups, primarily the Maoist Communist party of Germany (KPD) not to be confused with the pro-Moscow and officially tolerated German Communist party (DKP). At the same time, a process was started in the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe to ban the KPD.

The intent appeared to be to squish any planned anti-Soviet demonstrations which could use the efforts by the government here to give the Brezhnev visit a peaceful, even jubilant character. "It is clear that the regime in Bonn wants to make a present to its guest," commented a KPD spokesman in Dortmund.

Official West German sources declined to comment when asked if the move had any political motivation. One KPD Central Committee member, Juergen Borkmann, was arrested. Dortmund and KPD sources said an arrest warrant had been issued for another.

In various cities including West Berlin, police seized files and membership lists from KPD offices.

In West Berlin, a Maoist spokesman said at a hurriedly called press conference today that demonstrations against Mr. Brezhnev's visit would go ahead there and in Dortmund.

Today's police raids prompted a protest demonstration by about 2,000 young leftists in West Berlin. Mr. Borkmann was arrested on grounds of membership in a criminal association. The KPD has, among other things, claimed responsibility for the occupation and part destruction of the Bonn City Hall during the visit here last month of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

But the timing of today's raids led many observers here to view them in close connection with the impending Brezhnev visit. The KPD plans an anti-Soviet demonstration in Dortmund on Saturday, where a West German-Soviet jamboree is already under way in connection with the Ruhr city's annual Culture Week. So far, the demonstration has not been forbidden. Mr. Brezhnev is expected to visit a Ruhr city probably Dortmund, during his four days in West Germany.

Other anti-Soviet demonstrations have also been scheduled, mostly in Bonn. These range from the Maoist left to right-wing organizations as well as Christian Action groups printing political arrests in the Union. Police anticipate 50,000 demonstrators will part.

Bonn's security authorities working to assure that no riot occur during Mr. Brezhnev's visit at the Hotel Petersberg, Neville Chamberlain during his ill-fated effort to appease Adolf Hitler. The riot at hotel will be surrounded by 1,500 men of the federal police.

Some 5,000 other police also are on duty, ready to off the government center in the event of a riot during Mr. Brezhnev's discussions with Chancellor Brandt. The air space over Hotel Petersberg has been off limits since last week.

Bonn authorities are planning to transport Mr. Brezhnev's party by helicopter from the place on security grounds travel by car through the streets is too risky.

© Los Angeles Times.

### Australian Uni To Boycott Pa Goods Over Te

MELBOURNE, May 15.—France faces an Australian ban on its plasma, goods and communications, following a request from Prime Minister Gough Whitlam to exclude phonic communications from boycott.

Mr. Whitlam sought this Australia had presented its against nuclear tests in the Pacific.

The Trade Union's executive called on the federal government to impose maximum diplomatic and economic sanctions until test program is abandoned.

The wine and spirit industry O. R. Critchenden protested against the test refusing to place orders French wines and cheeses.

French Union Support PARIS, May 15 (Reuters).—France's two biggest trade groups, the CGT and the CFT, representing more than 1 million workers, today support the Australian Trade Union for a boycott of all French goods in protest over the A-tests.

### U.S. Woman's Body Found, Decapitated, in Paris Flat

PARIS, May 15 (Reuters).—Police tonight discovered the decapitated body of a woman in an apartment on the Avenue Foch here.

They identified her as Elizabeth Kalman, an American, 42, who has been living in Paris for some years.

Her body was found in the bathroom. The severed head was found on top of a vase surrounded by candles and flowers in the manner of a crude altar, police said.

They said they found a four-page letter signed by a 22-year-old boyfriend of the murdered woman. He has been located in a Paris hospital, where he is under observation after a suicide attempt, they said.

According to police, the author of the letter said he had killed Elizabeth Kalman "for pleasure." She had also been dismembered, the police said.

Friends of the woman said her family was of Russian-Hungarian descent. Her parents had emigrated to the United States, where she was born. She once lived in the New York area, but spent much of her early life in Austria, they said.

### Clemente Widow Given U.S. Presidential Medal

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday awarded the first presidential Citizens Medal to the widow of baseball star Roberto Clemente, who was killed last year while flying earthquake-relief supplies to Nicaragua.

The President, who embraced Mrs. Clemente after handing her the gold medal, said he was "honored" that the first medal went posthumously to the former Pittsburgh Pirates outfielder. "He sacrificed his life on a mission of mercy," Mr. Nixon said. He also signed into law legislation ordering 200,000 commemorative medals honoring Clemente. The medals will be sold to raise funds for the Roberto Clemente Fund, which contributed money to youth programs in Pittsburgh and in Clemente's home town, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and provides for continuing earthquake relief in Nicaragua.

They added that she was and was to have had the exhibition of her paintings Left Bank gallery here late month.

The Avenue Foch is the of top politicians, business and foreign personalities, including Aristotle Onassis.

### 6 of Same Fam Found Murder In Georgia Ar

REYNOLDSVILLE, Ga., 15 (AP).—Six members of a family were found slain in a house near their farm and the wife of them in a field also miles away.

The men "were all for the face down, and were systematically fired in the back head," Coroner Paul Mosk Investigators said they baffled by the killings. Times were pictured as neighborly, and friendly. Officers said at first believed that Mary Alda of one of the victims, had taken hostage. However, found dead in a field six from the house trailer how the bodies of the other were found.

The dead men were id as Ned Alda, 68; three sons, Jerry, 35; Chester, Jimmy, 25; and a brother 57. Mary Alda was Jerry Reynolds' wife. Reynolds is a small community about 12 miles Albany, in southwest Georgia.

### Sniper Kills Moto Wounds One in St

SEATTLE, May 15.—Police searched today a sniper who killed one and seriously wounded a driver last night. Another was hit, but his driver hurt.

Authorities said the apparently fired a high-powered rifle. A witness said 10 shots were fired by the man, who was described as 20s. The shootings were at intersection in suburban view, police said.



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## Raids Before Legislature Says Letter Czar Fled Revolution

May 15 (UPI).—A party leader here said today he believes U.S. State Department Foreign Office may be sending a document that will light on the fate of the last Russian czar.

The document indicates the czar's fate up to new secrets. "The version is increasing to the official action," the czar, his wife and three daughters were by Bolsheviks in a cellar in St. Petersburg (now called Leningrad) on July 16, 1918.

German court two years ago rejected a claim by a woman named Anna Anshin, really was the Grand Duchess, a daughter of the czar, and that she had been the Bolshevik fire.

re yesterday sought to sign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-White, in a bid to throw some light on the death of the czar.

asked the government to have the Commons library to have been written on May 5, 1919, by Lord of Pembroke, at that time under secretary of the Commons, to King of Britain.

to Mr. Thorpe, the "details" of the former czar's members of the czar's and question asked what had in the past year persons or departments in Washington re the rescue of czar.

### Doctors Back Ruling, Indicates

ORK, May 15 (UPI).—A group of 33,000 physicians responded to a national survey that they favored the Court's recent ruling when the right to decide when to abort is left to the woman.

One in six physicians the magazine sent in a survey favor the greater numbers than before, with 75 percent of the 35 agreeing with the Court's decision, compared to 59 percent of the older group.

religious lines, 92 percent of Protestants and 27 percent of Catholics support the abortion decision.

### Newsstands Shut

May 15 (Reuters).—A group of newsstand owners today as a one-day strike to repeal of a law which made them criminally responsible for the sale of pornographic material.

### Parliament Votes to Abolish Death Penalty for N. Ireland

N. May 15 (Reuters).—The House of Commons today voted to abolish the death penalty in Northern Ireland. It already has done so in the rest of Britain.

of 253 to 94 the parliament agreed to substitute a life sentence for the death penalty in all cases where the death sentence is recommended by a court.

margin against the death sentence was 17 votes more than when the House last month a move to abolish the death penalty for the crime of murder in England and Wales.

1 Ireland has kept the death penalty for the crime of killing a police officer or soldier, or a member of the armed forces in the cause of any conspiracy.

last execution took place in December 1961, when two persons were hanged for the crime of murder.

1 Ireland administrator White told the House today that the death sentence is an effective deterrent to crime today "because it is a threat to the life of the person who is sentenced to death, and it is a threat to the life of the person who is sentenced to death."

the House of Commons last formal reading to create a new member for Northern Ireland to replace a former provincial parliament last year.

s for the new body will be held in 1974, and a proportionate representation system will be used.

give Ulster's Roman Catholic majority a greater share in the new government. The new body will have most of the old parliament's powers.

## Legislator Says Letter Czar Fled Revolution

Both questions were ruled out of order on the technicality that they dealt with past history.

A spokesman for Mr. Thorpe said that he now is seeking other parliamentary means of raising the question.

An aide said, "His aim is to try to smoke out the governments in London and Washington about this letter, which he knows exists."

Aides said that Mr. Thorpe tried to put the two questions as a sequel to talks he had recently in the United States with Peter Bessell, a former British Liberal party member of Parliament, who now is a New York businessman.

They said Mr. Thorpe saw Mr. Bessell on his way back from his honeymoon in the Bahamas. They said Mr. Bessell long has taken an interest in the fate of the czar and his family.

## Icelandic, British Ships Clash In New 'Cod War' Outbreak

LONDON, May 15 (Reuters).—The "cod war" flared up again during the night with an incident in which live ammunition was fired by an Icelandic patrol vessel when British trawlers allegedly made serious attempts to ram it.

This followed another incident at an Icelandic port in which students threw eggs and tomatoes at a British vessel that had docked there to put a sick crewman ashore.

British fishermen also charged today that the Icelandic patrol vessel made an apparent attempt to arrest a trawler. They described it as the most serious incident so far in the dispute over Iceland's 50-mile fishing limit.

Austen Leung, director general of the British Trawler Federation, which represents the employers in the British industry, described the incident as "a deliberate and calculated attempt to escalate the situation."

"We are rapidly approaching the point where the Royal Navy has to be brought in, although we have not formally requested it," he added.

One British trawler captain who said he witnessed the incident asserted in a radio interview today that crew members of the Icelandic patrol boat Tyr were standing ready to jump aboard the trawler Lord Alexander as they closed in on it. But the trawler turned away and other fishing vessels moved in to prevent any further boarding attempt, he added.

Reykjavik, however, said that the Tyr fired warning shots across the bows of two British trawlers, the Macbeth and the Northern Jewel, when the trawlers made serious attempts to ram the Tyr.

The Tyr is a converted whaler used by Iceland to reinforce its four patrol vessels trying to enforce the 50-mile limit, in effect since Sept. 1 and regarded by Britain and West Germany as illegal.

The shooting occurred off the Langesund Peninsula on Iceland's northeast coast.

The Icelandic Coast Guard headquarters said the incident did not mean any stepping up of its actions in the "cod war," but that the action was necessary because the British trawler fleet had grouped in a protected area where young cod are grown.

The coast guard spokesman said that when it was discovered yesterday that some 40 trawlers, most of them British, had grouped in this area, two patrol ships, the Thor and the Tyr, were sent out and made the rounds of the trawlers to point out the damage they were doing to the cod stocks and order them to leave the area.

He said the trawlers pulled in their trawls and started to pursue the two patrol ships, repeatedly trying to ram them and performing dangerous maneuvers, with the Macbeth and the Northern Jewel leading the action.

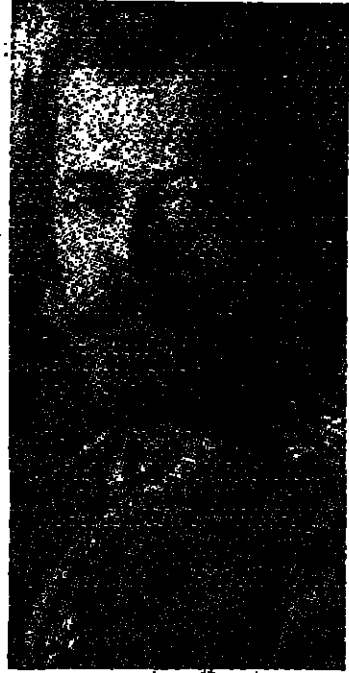
General Terms

All of the brief speeches brushed over the difficulties confronting the talks and dealt in general terms with the potential importance of mutually agreed force reductions in furthering an end to the cold war.

Each speaker emphasized that the talks, when they finally reach the substantive stage, will require considerable time, patience and a gradual or "phased" approach.

One point made clear by today's speeches was the fact that the two sides have not yet agreed on what to formally call the negotiations. The Western countries all used the term in common usage in NATO circles—Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions.

However, the Warsaw Pact countries carefully avoided this terminology. They spoke instead about the need for any force reductions "not to prejudice the security of either side" and, in the case of Hungary, its delegate, Endre Ustor, used the phrase: "Talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe."



Czar Nicholas II

## Ten Countries Outline Stands On Troop Cuts

### Avoid Difficulties Over Vienna Talks

By John M. Goshko

VIENNA, May 15 (UPI).—The exploratory East-West talks on reducing military forces in Central Europe continued today, with the participating countries delivering brief statements on what they expect the negotiations to accomplish.

"Of the 19 countries taking part either as full participants or observers, 10 got their views on the record today. The representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union, the two dominant powers respectively in the NATO and Warsaw Pact military blocs, are scheduled to speak tomorrow."

The aim of the talks, which began here yesterday after three months of delay, is to pave the way for substantive negotiations this fall on joint cuts in the military forces poised against each other in Central Europe.

Speaking today were the delegation heads from four Warsaw Pact countries, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary, and six NATO governments: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Greece and Italy.

All of the brief speeches brushed over the difficulties confronting the talks and dealt in general terms with the potential importance of mutually agreed force reductions in furthering an end to the cold war.

## Lapland Ravens Said to Attack Reindeer Herds

LULEA, Sweden, May 15 (AP).—Huge flocks of marauding ravens are attacking and killing hundreds of reindeer weakened by lack of pasture in northern Sweden, travelers reported today.

The sources said the ravens are attacking starving animals in the traditional reindeer grazing grounds of Lapland. Unconfirmed reports said that three Lapp villages had lost more than half their reindeer herds to the ravens. The herds there normally total 30,000 animals.

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## Study Finds 'Militarization Of World Continues Unabated'

STOCKHOLM, May 15 (AP).—The militarization of the world continues unabated, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute reported today in its fourth yearbook.

The institute, financed by the Swedish parliament, was set up in 1966 as an independent center for research into problems of peace and war. Its yearbooks are used widely in international forums as authoritative sources of data on armament and disarmament.

The report today said:

- Since the signing last May of the first strategic arms limitation agreement, the number of nuclear warheads deployed on strategic weapons increased from about 5,800 to more than 7,000 in the United States and from 2,170 to 2,360 in the Soviet Union.
- At least 26 underground nuclear explosions were conducted by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1972. Five atmospheric tests were carried out by China and France.
- Of 1,288 satellites launched by the United States and the Soviet Union since 1957, 47 percent have been for military reconnaissance.
- The number of arms-producing countries in the "third world" is increasing.
- The import of major weapons into the "third world" has increased 10 percent annually since 1950, more than twice as fast as those developing countries' gross national products.

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LA 306	LUXEMBOURG	B59	LA 021	HANNOVER	A25
LO 272	MUNICH	B59	LA 074	BRISGOW-MANCHESTER	A16
LO 273	MUNICH	A21	LA 015	STOCKHOLM-KOPENHAGEN	A04
LA 032	LONDON	B32	LA 190	SASABLANCA-MUNICH	A -
LA 222	ZUERICH	B33	LA 404	NEW YORK	B -
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LA 272	MATLAB	A56	LA 302	DUESSELDORF	A -
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LA 263	HAMBURG	A22	LA 241	STUTTGART	A -
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LA 430	CHICAGO	B -	LA 580	ACCRA-LAGOS	B39



## The Summit and Watergate

Announcement that Leonid I. Brezhnev will visit the United States next month does not, unfortunately, put to rest the question of whether Watergate has impaired the President's capacity to conduct international affairs. On the contrary, the announcement sharpens the question. The surface impression is that Mr. Nixon is indeed fit and ready to perform what he has called his "larger duties" of diplomacy. Against this impression must be set the issue of what role Watergate may have played in his decision to receive Mr. Brezhnev at this difficult time, and the further issue of whether Mr. Brezhnev may feel that the President's domestic distress offers the Soviet Union extra bargaining leverage. Did Mr. Nixon think that by a quick second summit he could demonstrate his own strength and indispensability and thereby better prepare the ground for an appeal that the "national security" requires that he be touched no more by the Watergate affair? Could Mr. Brezhnev believe that by coming now he is doing the President a favor for which a certain payment could be expected, or that the President may be eager enough for a show of achievement to make concessions or pledges that otherwise would not be made?

It is not gratuitous to raise such questions: it is essential. The still uncertain nature of the Soviet-American relationship and the unavoidable personal chemistry involved in international diplomacy make the questions ripe. Mr. Kissinger professes to have detected no impact of Watergate while on his preparatory mission to Moscow, but he is just about the only one. Given the global significance of the American presidency, it is simple and routine prudence for every serious observer of the office to calculate the strengths and vulnerabilities of the man occupying it. Nor is it the case that comment and speculation on the matter undermines the authority of the presidency. The authority of the presidency derives principally and inescapably from the conduct of the presidency. As a West German newspaper, the Frankfurter Rundschau, recently observed, no European government can be indifferent to how the United States handles power: "This is not a question of useless moralizing but of completely realistic policy." Washington has followed with close interest recent policy changes in the Soviet Union with an eye to seeing how they affect the authority of the top man. Moscow, and not only Moscow, cannot have failed to follow events here with the same steady gaze.

As against these considerations, however, two other major factors must be weighed. First, there is the incontestable fact of Mr. Nixon's great experience in foreign affairs and his solid first-term international achievements, particularly in dealing with the Soviet Union. Whatever may have been the effects of Watergate on the authority of the presidency or on the strategy of the President, Mr. Nixon's personal competence in foreign affairs is surely still intact. He is dealing, moreover, with a Soviet counterpart, Mr. Brezhnev, who is well known to him and who has made a similar large investment in the promise of Soviet-American détente. Mr. Kissinger's report that the "Soviet Union recognizes its responsibilities" in regard to facilitating an Indo-China cease-fire is merely the latest evidence of this common commitment.

Then, it appears that unlike the first summit from which agreements poured forth at a hot one-a-day rate there are few agreements of any substance ready to be consummated at the second summit next month. Mr. Kissinger said as much in his announcement Saturday. Strategic-arms talks still require "broad directions" to be set. Talks on European security and on force reductions in Europe are at only the "exploratory" stage. The key pair of events on the Soviet-American trade front—fully satisfying Soviet steps on permitting emigration, and congressional approval of the administration's trade bill—will take a good deal more than a month to be forthcoming. Impressive as were the agreements reached last year, they fell largely within the limits of things that could be done, at least on the American side, by the President acting alone. The pending "second generation" issues in Soviet-American relations are not only extremely complex in their substance. They require the President to bring others along—the Congress and the allies, in turn. This would be so even if there had been no Watergate.

But, of course, there has been a Watergate. And there is no lack of evidence—from the polls as well as from the politicians—that it has already eroded the President's standing in this country and, by extension, his ability to govern effectively at home. Until he can be seen to have dealt squarely and honestly with this first imperative of the presidency, his capacity to exercise power in international affairs will remain suspect abroad, as well as in his own country—in Moscow as well as in Washington.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Even in Space...

At a time when the prestige of the American presidency has been swamped in the Watergate flood, when the painfully constructed "peace" in Vietnam is so gravely imperiled and when the dollar and the stock market are plunging, one might expect that at least space would afford an avenue to the restoration of American self-pride. But Skylab is malfunctioning, full scientific returns from the \$2.5 billion investment in the project will not be received. Even in space, Americans must face disappointment.

To be sure, public interest in Skylab has not been all that great. It is like the colonization efforts that followed the voyages of the great discoverers: One might be intrigued when the cryptic word "Croatia," carved on a tree, was all that hinted at the fate of the ill-fated Virginia colony, or deplore the death of Sir Humphrey Gilbert after the failure of another venture in North American settlement, but neither could evoke a fraction of the enthusiasm that greeted Drake on his return in the loot-laden Golden Hind from his circumnavigation of the world.

Yet the founding of little Jamestown and the Pilgrim landing on Cape Cod would hold much more for history than Drake's cursory look into San Francisco Bay, and the wealth of the Americans would be based, not on the capture of a treasure galleon, but on hard work in fields of tobacco and corn. Skylab holds the potential for greater knowledge of

the universe, and of man's ability to search out that knowledge, than even the moon landings.

So Skylab's troubles cannot be measured in dollars, by its affront to America's technological skills, but rather in what can be learned from those difficulties and in spite of them. The unexpected must be expected in space, despite the large stock of information science has acquired on the subject, and the demonstrated capacity of the technicians to deal with problems, improvising when necessary, but successful in general in avoiding the need for improvisation.

Skylab cannot yet be written off as a failure, and even failures in the vast realm of space have their value. To those whose eyes are fixed on the earthbound problems of food supply, over-population, pollution and the energy crisis, Skylab may seem irrelevant, a kind of romantic flight from the realities pressing on mankind. But however urgent the demands of that portion of the universe which lies within the wrappings of the earth's atmosphere, space remains an essential, hardly explored, area of man's environment, and Skylab was launched to help humanity to understand it. The research spaceship's own "energy crisis" is an unhappy incident, but it is by no means the end of a story, rich in possibilities for the world and its people.

## International Opinion

### Brezhnev in the West

On his forthcoming trip, Soviet leader Brezhnev will be a welcome guest in Bonn. Unlike another recent visitor, he will not be among those whom Chancellor Brandt would "rather see going than coming" (President Thieu of South Vietnam), nor will he be confronted with painful questions about

his country's treatment of political prisoners or uncomfortably nonconformist intellectuals. Such things are reserved for little dictators, not big ones—and certainly not for Communist bosses, who, in the wake of contemporary-style détente, can count on understanding for the specific "exigencies" of their system.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

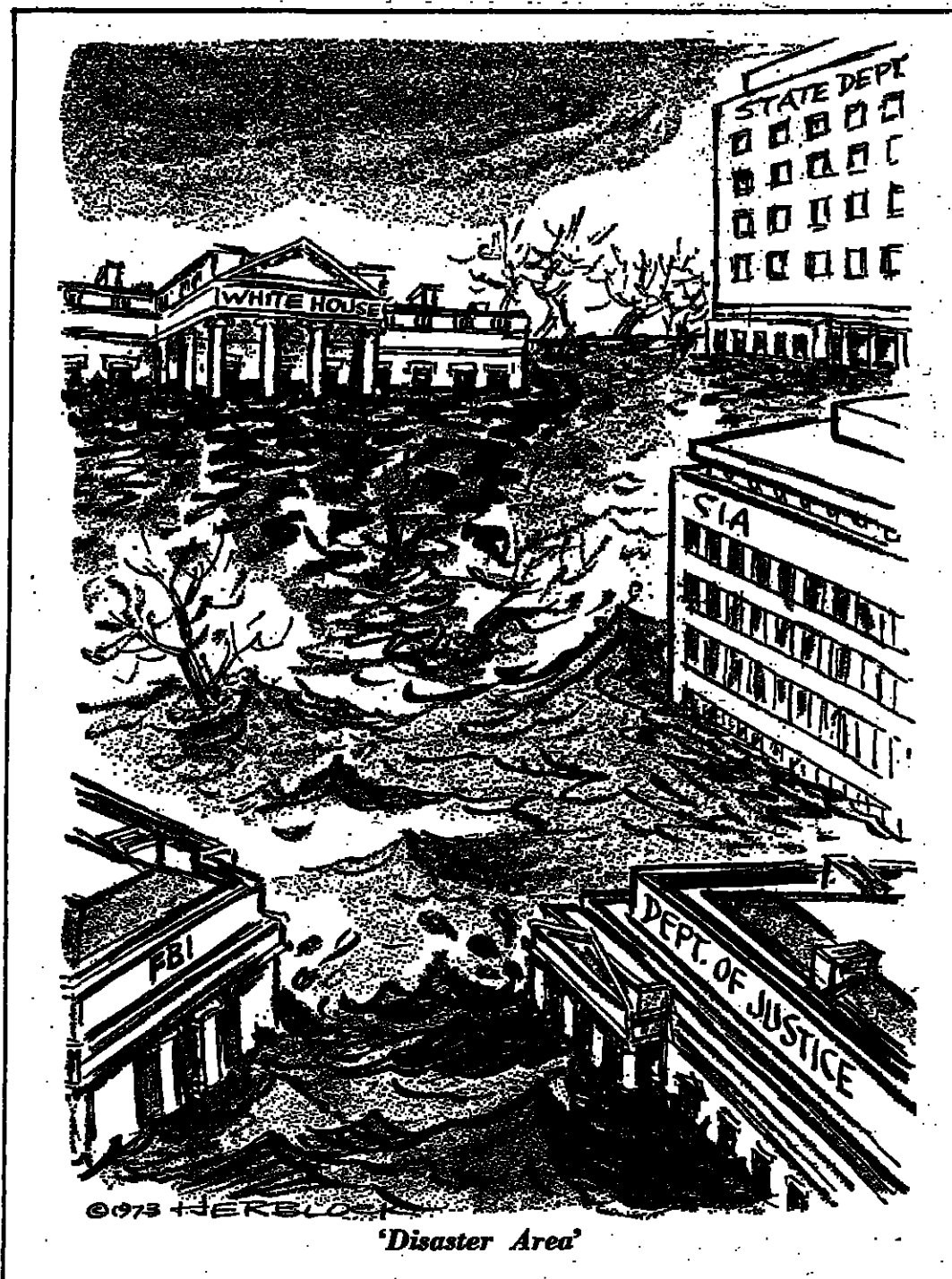
May 16, 1898

PARIS—Each succeeding development of naval operations against Spain in the Antilles has served so far only to complicate the already tangled skein of American strategy. As a naval writer in *Le Figaro* today puts it, there is good reason to conclude that the United States sea forces have tried to do too many things at once, with the result that they have accomplished little.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 16, 1923

NEW YORK—Brig. Gen. (Billy) Mitchell, Chief of the United States Army Air Service, predicts that the day is not far off when it will be possible to fly from New York to Peking in 65 hours. His prediction is not made merely in a vein of speculation on the future of air travel but on practicality. He says the future trip will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,200.



## Business—Not Ideology

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Perhaps the outstanding aspect of next month's Nixon-Brezhnev colloquy may be the normalization and expansion of trade contacts between the United States and Russia. The word "normalization" takes precedence over "expansion" for two reasons.

First of all, American private business concerns have never discovered an easy way of working out massive deals with a Soviet system where every commercial operation is a branch of the monolithic government. Secondly, the U.S. market, which still predominantly feeds upon itself, has hitherto found few major items it desires to import and has felt handicapped by the principle of barter payments.

These habits are in the process of being slowly altered. American business has had various one-shot deals with the Soviet Union dating back to Lenin's time. Two generations later it became involved in more complex arrangements with Communist East Europe. But East-West trade has been more thoroughly tested by West European and Japanese concerns. Italian automobile manufacturers, French television and West German energy groups have successfully demonstrated during recent years that there does indeed exist a sizable Russian market for specific enterprises. That the United States at last realizes this couldn't be better demonstrated than by David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank opening a Moscow office.

Problems involved in adjusting a capitalistic system to wholesale trade with a state-controlled economy have now been studied in detail. Perhaps the most expert analyst is the American international lawyer, Samuel P. Hays, whose book "Coexistence and Commerce" has made a serious

impression. Without reference to ideological conflicts, he suggests the so-called capitalist and Communist systems may slowly be approaching common institutional structures.

If this is the case, it will help Nixon and Brezhnev to find ways of further elaborating ground rules for Soviet-American commerce. What the Russians primarily want is fertilizers, chemicals and computer technology. What they have to export on a mass basis is energy and raw materials.

The Soviet Union is way behind the United States on computers and agricultural methodology. The latter may be an Achilles heel for years because of the collective system's inadequate psychological incentives which seem to encourage a built-in lag.

### Service Industries

Pearl has cleverly deduced that "joint marketing" ventures are becoming increasingly popular. Having studied such arrangements between East European governments and West European or American companies, above all in service industries, he sees a future in this device.

But he notes: "Many lesser firms find it difficult to deal with nationwide Communist monopolies on an equal basis. To overcome the disparity, one could envisage cooperative trading companies formed by industry-based associations of exporters and importers." In a later analysis, Pearl writes: "East European state companies and West European private companies are setting up production and distribution ventures in common, with mutual profit as the principal objective."

The Nixon-Brezhnev talks could develop in this field. West Europe's competitive position is weak since "Europe" as such

doesn't yet exist although members of the Common Market have been trying to steal an individual march. Russia would prefer to deal on the immense continental-wide scope of America.

Sir Christopher Soames, responsible for the market's external relations, acknowledged recently there are vital policy areas in which the United States and the Soviet Union can each act as a unit while "Europe" still lacks the capacity to decide and act as a whole.

One mechanism through which the United States can build East-West commercial deals is the much discussed multinational corporation, most of whose examples are American-based and controlled with numerous branches abroad. These corporations benefit from manouverable concentrations of capital that can be shifted according to labor costs and marketing prospects.

Pearl makes the point that "In recent years the Soviet Union has begun to multinationalize its activities in Western financial markets." This approach could be useful to the U.S. balance of payments problem because Soviet-American exchange deals might relieve the need for dollar expenditures elsewhere.

Taking a hard-boiled view, he considers Communist economies especially safe for investment when the political climate is good. Capitalist enterprise starts from zero: There is no threat of nationalization or expropriation, there are guarantees of stability, law and order, and no strikes.

All this leads to the speculative conclusion that should the Nixon and Brezhnev dialogue lead somewhere, we may eventually see multinational capitalist economies and monolithic Communist state-controlled economies in marriages of convenience—becoming trans-ideological joint undertakings.

## Watergate Mother's Day

By William Safire

NEW YORK.—At 77, my mother can still turn out a respectable plate of chicken soup, so I came up from Washington to pay her a Mother's Day visit.

"I'm sorry for the President," she said, leading it out, "but I'm more worried about you. When you worked in the White House, were you involved in the Watergate?"

"No, ma—and none of the President's writers has been accused of anything worse than attacking strawmen."

"But you were right there, and you didn't know the story?"

"It was easy not to know. When the cops caught the guys going into the Watergate, everybody wondered—could these burglars be connected with the Nixon campaign in any way? The answer, from people we trusted, was a flat 'no'—and that made sense. What were these guys after anyway—stuff on Larry O'Brien? It was dumb, it didn't add up—and when the Democrats began suing us and making a campaign issue out of it, all the White House people reacted normally—and got angry that they tried to hang that kind of crazy crime on people who never permit it."

"But there was a lot of other monkey business. You didn't suspect?"

"I put down my spoon. 'That was in a different category. All

this stuff you're reading now about how professional politicians are too smart to indulge in dirty tricks, and that all this is a new invention of a new breed of Madison Avenue villains—bologna. The professional politician stole the '60 election in Cook County in Illinois. It's a tradition there, and it's not run by image-makers."

"Why are you getting angry at me? It's Mother's Day, I'm your mother."

"What bugged me—and I've got to stop using that word—what was bothering me was the attempt by the President's old enemies, to tie together the Watergate burglary, a criminal act with the usual stupid, dirty-politics stuff that has always gone on at the far edges of a campaign. Tying them together made it look like somebody in the White House was masterminding criminal activity all over the country, which was too ridiculous to imagine, so we got sore at people who tried to smear us that way."

"She smiled this over. 'Funny, I used to tell the neighbors how important you were; telling the President what to say—now I say you didn't have such a big job, you hardly knew anybody, you were off in a corner, writing. But tell me—how could the President not have known? I don't mean before—he would never have allowed that—but afterward?'"

"I suppose you have to have been there yourself, and not have known, to really believe the President didn't know. Everybody told everybody that nobody in the White House was involved. 'You know, the house won't let up. There'll be hearings, and indictments, and trials, and new accusations. A whole Watergate industry will spring up—buttons, T-shirts, bumper-stickers, folk-songs, special issues of magazines, books, plays, a Broadway musical, movies, a television series...'"

"He won't quit," she said. "It should all come out, and we should always remember, but then—all right already. We should go on to other things."

"At any rate, I'm convinced that the President was constantly being reassured that nobody in the White House was involved, and he believed that."

"My mother gave me one of those looks that said she was on my side and she would try to believe, but she couldn't guarantee it. 'Nixon was away a lot,' she admitted. 'China, Russia. He had a lot of things on his mind. When I set back from a job, and there's the smallest thing missing from the apartment, I know it right away. I don't like the soup.'"

"I don't have my old appetite. Mom—if you can't be sure the

Louis McRedmond

## From Dublin:

The Irish feel at home in the EEC. After all, they started it!

DUBLIN.—The story persists that the Common Market was set up by the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Irishmen doubt it. In the North of the country they suspect that the Vatican concocted the rumor; perceptively, they point out that the Pope lives in Rome. Southern people resist the temptation to blame the Freemasons, who seem to be doing much more these days. But what about socialists, anticlericals and international big business? Some powerful interest must be at work since the truth has been so distorted. In fact, when the Common Market joined Ireland on New Year's Day it should have been obvious to everyone who knew a little history that Europe was coming home.

The whole thing had started on Skellig Michael about 850 A.D. This is a lonely rock off the coast of the Romans' common defense policy, which had proved singularly ineffective against the Goths, Vandals and Huns. The Irish substituted a common let's-get-to-heaven policy. This turned out to be far more enduring, since even Goths and Vandals wanted to get to heaven, and it produced the real European community which still survives today.

### Skellig Michael

Skellig Michael is a lonely rock rearing a sheer 700 feet out of the Atlantic off the southwest coast. It offers an early example of regional development. The old Celtic monks imported a ton or more of soil from the mainland, hauled it up to the summit and planted themselves a garden. After 1,300 years the soft, springy turf sustains a profusion of wild grasses, sweet-smelling plants—and the monks' beehive cells, as solid as the day they were built. We may fairly wonder whether the Brussels glasshouse will last as long.

Be that as it may, it was from Skellig Michael and places like it that the Irish missionaries set out to impose civilization on Dark Age Europe. For centuries, they were all over the place: Kilian in Würzburg and Virgil (we call him Fergal) in Salzburg, the great Columbanus in Luxeuil and Bobbio. Some of them reached Russia, others Sicily. One, Saint Brendan the Navigator, got his bearings wrong, sailed west and discovered America (forget the Columbus yarn; those Latins always hog the credit). As late as the twelfth century, Saint Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, was given to wandering around the Continent. He died there and you can see his tomb at St. Dunstons.

A friend of mine surmises what happened. The archbishop, on his way to Le Havre where ferries still leave for Ireland in the summer months, was taken mortally ill. The good monks, seeing he was at death's door, asked for his last wish. In dreadful agony he replied, "I want to be buried in...uh...uh!" He groaned again as the spasm wracked him. "Uh!" he repeated, and then expired. The Normans did the best they could. They buried him on the spot and called it "Uh" which in French comes out as St. Dunstons.

### A Proprietary Feeling

The point about the footloose monks is that the memory of them inspires in the Irish a proprietary feeling towards Europe. Indignant newspaper letters undelivered it during last year's referendum on Common Market membership. "We're not joining Europe," people wrote, "we were always part of Europe."

But their record, as apparent insignificant members of institutions, is good. In the 19th century they changed the very nature of the British Commonwealth. Cyprus still do their part keeping jobs for the UN. It is hoped that in Helsinki they may find an honest broker at the European Security Conference as the only Western Common Market country aligned with the power. Having something to offer, the incentive of much to can make a junior partner important than he looks at sight.

Experience helps as well. Irish have had lots of export: A medieval satire in Gaelic about a man translated heaven on earth where every is made of food. Like Burt and the Lamorne springs, here finds it delectable. He comes to grief trying clamber across a mountain butter.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

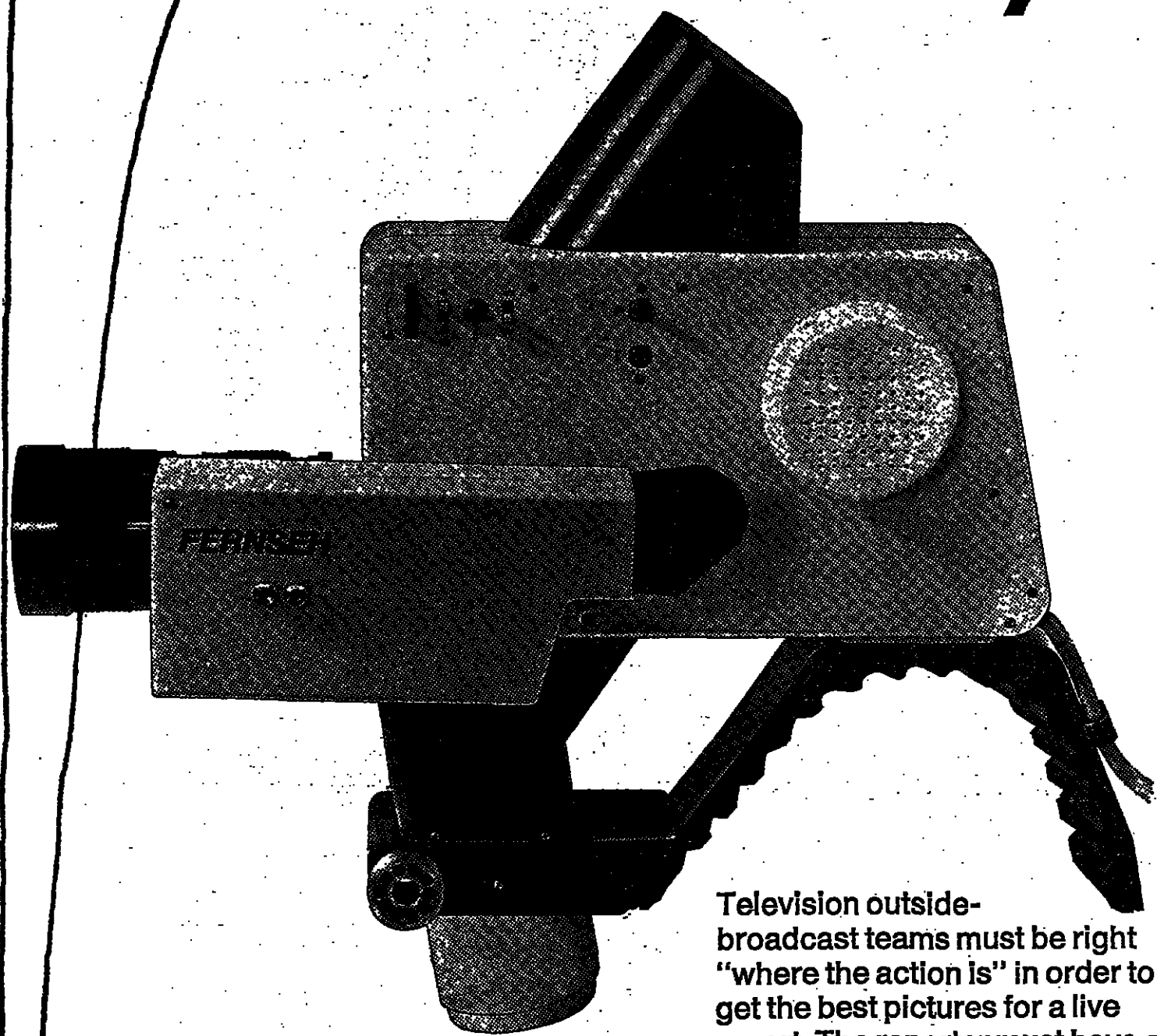
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International Herald Tribune S.A., an equal of 12,000,000 F.  
S.A. Paris 12, rue de la Paix, 1201, France. Cable: Herald, Paris.  
Tel.: 22-36-20. Telex: 31010. In point of view, the Herald Tribune is a newspaper.  
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دليل في الجدل

A publication of the Bosch Group. Reporter TV Camera Project.

## A Compact Colour-TV In Two Parts. Or, Making "Live" TV-Reporting Really Live.

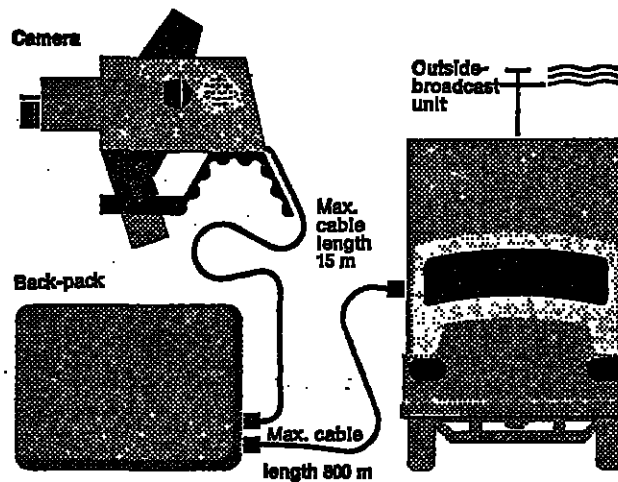


Television outside-broadcast teams must be right "where the action is" in order to get the best pictures for a live report. The reporter must have an electronic camera which is not only easy to use and carry but also produces pictures of the same quality as a large studio camera. Bosch have built just such a camera and call it the KCR. It's one of the first of its kind to give such high-quality colour pictures. The many components have been specially designed and most of the electronic equipment is now housed in a back-pack separate from the camera itself.

Previously, TV camera teams have been in a dilemma when covering outdoor events: they either took studio cameras which gave excellent colour reproduction but were relatively immobile and could not be taken close enough to the point of action, or they could use 16 mm film cameras, which are certainly mobile and convenient but then the live outside broadcast was no longer live. The KCR has solved their dilemma: it produces pictures of studio-camera quality and yet is as convenient and flexible as a 16 mm film camera.

The mobility and flexibility of colour-TV cameras depend primarily on the weight and arrangement of the optical system, prism, housing and electronic equipment. If weight-saving was to be achieved with the principal components it was realized that a radical reappraisal of the design would be necessary.

Bosch Researchers analysed the usual configuration of these components in the light of the new requirements, with the following result. The optical system, prism and camera tubes now form a compact, self-supporting unit which saves weight and space and may also carry the other components.



In a normal studio camera the housing usually carries all the components, so to give adequate rigidity it must be a heavy magnesium-alloy casting. The housing of the KCR, on the other hand, does not perform the same function and therefore can be of thin aluminium. Aluminium is also used for the newly-developed deflection coils of the camera tubes. They are only one third as heavy as normal copper-wire coils. The sharing of the electronic components of the KCR between the camera itself and the back-pack has made the camera even lighter and easier to handle. The connecting cable between the camera and the back-pack (between the cameraman and his assistant) can be up to 15 m long.



KCR colour-TV camera in use

The camera can operate up to 800 m from the control centre, which would normally be in the outside-broadcast unit. So the cameraman certainly has a wide field of action.

Reference: Publication K 50  
Available from: Robert Bosch GmbH, Abt. WEB  
7 Stuttgart 1, Postfach 50, W. Germany

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5500 Research and Development employees in Germany.  
263 million marks research budget in 1971. More than  
15,000 patents and patent applications.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Yota Factory in Peru

Yota Corp. is to build a multi-million-dollar plant at Trujillo in northern Peru, Yota's biggest in South America. The \$21 million and include a car plant and a factory to produce engine accessories. Building is to start later this year. A Peruvian technical staff is even over from the Japanese. Two senior executives said at a press conference here that the plant would be distributed in the Andean Market.

### Up Gets Mideast Oil

Seven Japanese oil refiners have agreed to buy Saudi Arabia to purchase a day of crude oil directly from the Saudi Ministry of Petroleum. The refiners are Idemitsu Kosan Co., Maru-Oil, Nippon Oil Co., Kyodo Oil Co., Fujio Oil Co. and Kyokko Petroleum. Maruzen officials say the contract with Saudi Arabia company to supply at a price of \$2.55 a barrel. Arabian \$2.45, Arabian heavy at \$2.30, and 1 free on board.

### Computer Output Rises

The British computer industry rose 1972 after slumping in 1971, figures department of Trade and Industry output was worth \$333 million, up

from \$266.9 million in 1971 and \$317.6 million in 1970. Fourth-quarter output was also a record, rising to \$96 million from \$92 million in the third quarter and \$81 million in the final 1971 quarter. The department says the fourth-quarter rise largely represented growth in volume of output, although higher prices played some part.

### Motorola in Joint Venture in Japan

Alps Electric Co. of Japan, and Motorola Inc. of the United States, are to set up a joint venture in Japan in July to manufacture and market semiconductors and integrated circuits, beginning early next year. The new concern, to be called Alps Motorola Semiconductors Ltd., will be equally owned by the two firms. Alps Electric says the new concern plans to market the products worldwide through Motorola's sales network.

### McGraw-Hill to Expand Abroad

McGraw-Hill Co. of the United States, plans to increase its overseas business to 20 percent of total sales in the next five years, compared with 13 percent in 1972. Edward J. Williams, president and chief executive officer, reports. Overseas sales do not include business in Canada and Mexico. Mr. Williams and board chairman Raymond H. Giesecke are meeting with investor groups in Edinburgh, London, and Geneva this week. Mr. Williams says demand for all three basic product categories—consumer products, electric utility transmission and distribution equipment, and industrial products—is rising worldwide.

### Rising U.S. Imports Cited

## in Team Sees Bleak Outlook for Oil

15 (AP-DJ)—A mission, which from three weeks U.S. and Canadian concluded that the stable supplies of oil consuming nations

### Consortium Defended

Meanwhile, Robert S. Ingersoll, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, said today that Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's minister of international trade and industry, had acquired a wrong impression about the purposes of a U.S.-proposed consortium of oil consuming nations.

quickly, he said, adding that Japan should increase its oil storage capacity to help overcome this situation.

Mr. Ingersoll explained that such a consortium would not engage in any bargaining with producer nations, nor would it be used to exert pressure on them. Rather, it only would be a forum for the discussion of mutual interests, he said.

Mr. Nakasone affirmed last week that Japan would not be a participant in a consumers union. He said Middle East nations believe major oil consuming countries are seeking a confrontation with the producers by proposing the creation of a users' group.

## Gold Price Soars to \$110.50; Dollar Drops to New Lows

(Continued from Page 1)

which resulted in the decision to allow currency rates to float.

Mr. Stein, in Paris to attend an economic policy meeting at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said that the currency changes "are contributing and will contribute to establishing equilibrium in the balance of payments."

### One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

	May 15, 1973	Friday	Prev.	Ch.
Star. U.S. per £1	2.555	2.5225	—	1.35
Belg. fr. (A)	33.50	33.45		
Belg. fr. (B)	33.50	33.45		
Deutsche mark	2.371	2.372		
Dane. kron.	6.105	6.1075		
Escudo	24.75	24.75		
Fr. fr. (A)	4.415	4.415		
Fr. fr. (B)	4.415	4.415		
Gr. dr.	16.50	16.50		
Irish (A)	2.755	2.755		
Irish (B)	2.755	2.755		
Libra (A)	2.525	2.525		
Libra (B)	2.525	2.525		
Sw. kron.	4.41	4.41		
Swiss franc	2.125	2.125		
Yen	241.50	241.50		

A: Free B: Commercial.  
Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

## House Postpones Voting on Dollar Devaluation Bill

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuters)—A vote by the House of Representatives on the dollar devaluation bill, which was scheduled for tomorrow, has been delayed for at least a week, House Democratic leader Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts announced today.

Rep. O'Neill said the delay was at the request of Rep. Henry Gonzalez, D., Texas, chairman of the Banking Committee's international finance subcommittee.

An aide to Rep. Gonzalez said the delay was due to a dispute with the Treasury Department over information the subcommittee wants the department to supply when the United States intervenes in foreign currency markets.

The aide said the information that the Treasury is willing to supply is not adequate and not timely enough in the view of the majority of the subcommittee. The bill will be delayed while there is further negotiation with the department over the issue.

### Foreign Stock Listings Set for July in Japan

TOKYO, May 15 (AP-DJ)—Japan's Finance Ministry and the Tokyo Stock Exchange plan to begin accepting applications from foreign companies seeking Japanese listing for their common stock in mid-July, the exchange said today.

The prospectus accompanying an application must be written in Japanese and financial accounts must be based on parent company rather than consolidated figures, officials said.

## Dollar Flow Cited in U.S. Payments Gap

### Huge Quarterly Deficit Blamed on Speculators

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).

The rush of speculators' dollars out of the country was largely responsible for the huge deficit in the country's balance of payments in the first three months of 1973, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department said the amount of funds flowing out of the country exceeded the amount flowing in by \$10.2 billion during the first quarter. That marked an increase of \$8.8 billion over the fourth quarter last year and was nearly equal to the over-all 1972 deficit of \$10.9 billion.

The huge jump in the outflow of funds came despite a considerable improvement in the country's trade balance during the period.

The Commerce Department said much of the balance-of-payments deficit was due to money flowing out of the country as investors anticipated profits from changes in value of world currencies and from higher interest rates abroad.

The flow of speculative funds occurred during two periods in the quarter, prior to the Feb. 12 devaluation of the dollar and then again before a new system of exchange rates was introduced in mid-March.

The Commerce Department noted that although the world monetary situation stabilized in March, funds did not return to the United States on a large scale because interest rates remained lower than abroad.

Two measures of the payments balance showed deficits. The official reserve transactions balance, the over-all measure, showed the \$10.2-billion deficit.

The second, the net liquidity balance, which does not include liquid private capital flows, showed a deficit of \$8.8 billion, a deterioration of \$2.7 billion from the fourth quarter.

Both balances were the worst since the third quarter of 1971, when the official deficit was \$11.9 billion and the liquidity deficit was \$9.4 billion.

## Industrial Output in U.S. Gains by 1 Percent in April

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP-DJ).

U.S. industrial production in April rose by a strong 1 percent, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

The board's index of physical output of factories, mines and utilities rose in April to a seasonally-adjusted 123 percent of the 1967 average, up 9 percent from a year earlier.

The rise compares with the climb of 0.7 percent in March and is the highest since February, when industrial output also rose 1 percent.

The April gain adds evidence that the nation's economy is continuing above-average expansion and shows little sign of easing. Economists consider a 0.5 percent increase in industry output normal over an average expansionary period.

The Reserve Board said gains in factory output last month were "widespread and rather evenly distributed among consumer goods, business equipment and materials," all of which rose 1 percent or more.

## Sound Basis Seen For Constructing A Channel Tunnel

LONDON, May 15 (AP-DJ).

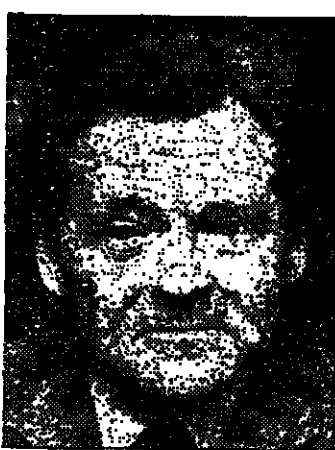
British Channel Tunnel Co. said today that economic, technical and financial studies show there is a sound basis for constructing a tunnel connecting Britain with France.

Channel Tunnel said that the cost of completing the tunnel would be \$468 million at current prices or \$280 million to \$290 million after providing for interest charges and inflation between now and the 1980 opening of the tunnel.

The estimated total operating profit in 1981, the first full year of operation, at \$20 million to \$100 million.

The statement was a preliminary summary of findings of consultants who have been studying the project. A more detailed summary is to be published later this month, and the complete report will be available in June.

Following publication of the complete report, the British and French governments are to decide whether they want to proceed with the next stage of the project, which would include preliminary construction work.



Louis G. Loquifer

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Louis G. Loquifer was appointed managing director of newly-formed Diamond Shamrock Europe S.A., with headquarters in Wauthier Braine, Belgium.

The president of R.F. MacDonald France, Dhan G. Mukerji, has also been elected president of the company's Italian subsidiary. Two general managers have been appointed: Mario Scelacca in Italy and Jacques Votier in France.

In London, Warren Hutchins and Ian Mackintosh have been elected executive directors of Citicorp International Bank Ltd., the merchant banking arm of First National City Corp., while Ralph Brandt, G. B. Finerman and Gerard Legrain have been appointed vice-presidents.

At Arthur D. Little International, Polyvios C. Vintiadis, managing director of ADL's Brussels office, and Nicholas Stenhal, managing director of the new office in Wiesbaden, have been elected company vice-presidents.

Roel van der Vlis has been appointed director of marketing services of GTE Sylvania's European lighting division. Mr. van der Vlis was formerly general manager of the company's Dutch and Belgian sales subsidiary.

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U.S. Personal Income Increases During April

WASHINGTON, May 15 (Reuters).

Personal income in the United States rose \$7.6 billion in April to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$1,008.9 billion, the Commerce Department reported today. In March, personal income rose a revised \$6.8 billion.

Wage and salary payments rose \$5.9 billion to an annual rate of \$679 billion, following a downward-revised, \$4.7-billion increase in March.

## Dow Gains 8 as Stocks Rebound

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 15 (NYT).

The stock market, which was sharply lower early today, managed to recover the bulk of its earlier losses and finished mixed in more active trading.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange opened sharply lower and by 10:30 a.m. the Dow Jones industrial average showed a loss of 11.29 points, reaching its low for the session at 888.40.

The early weakness continued yesterday's sell-off, when the average tumbled to its lowest point in almost three years.

Once the opening sales were completed, the market started a recovery movement that continued for the balance of the day. At the close of trading, declines outnumbered advances by a slight margin of 806 to 629. A total of 356 issues made new 1973 lows while only nine stocks made new highs.

However, the Dow Jones average finished with a gain of 7.75 to 896.14, its high for the day. Turnover soared to 18.53 million shares from 13.52 million yesterday.

### Bad Economic News

There was a bundle of news items to account for the early weakness. These included sharply higher gold bullion prices and continued weakness in the dollar overseas, a sharp increase in the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit for the first quarter and continued inflationary pressures.

Brokers attributed the price recovery to technical factors, such as bargain-hunting, following five sessions of stable declines. They noted that there was little bullish news yesterday to produce the turnaround in the market.

One of the few encouraging news developments was the statement by Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors to President Nixon, that he did not see another devaluation of the dollar in the near future.

Among the volume leaders in forward drive were Ford Motor up 2 to 58 5/8, International

Telephone 1 1/2 to 36 1/2, Exxon 1 3/8 to 53 5/8, and American Telephone 3/8 to 53 1/8.

Also strong were Du Pont ahead 1 1/2 to 121 1/2, Volatile Upjohn 3/4 to 152 3/4, and Corning Glass 2 3/4 to 103 3/4.

Kaufman & Broad, the day's most active stock, dropped 5 1/4 to 21 on 241,500 shares. Yesterday, the firm said it has launched an intensive investigation into the possibility that some

former employees tampered with mortgage applications submitted by home buyers.

This morning Kaufman & Broad said that any possible altering of data would have no effect on the firm's income.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.07 to 23.24, while declines led advances 583 to 286. Turnover was 3.42 million shares, compared with 2.74 million yesterday.

## 'Illegal' Inside Information Called Life Blood of Wall St.

By Michael Jensen

NEW YORK, May 15 (NYT).

There is a steady flow of inside information, much of it apparently used illegally, from Wall Street brokerage and investment banking firms to wealthy and powerful investors across the country, according to financial executives interviewed in the last two weeks.

Federal government and stock exchange rules governing the use of inside information—designed to protect the small investor—appear to be violated regularly, sometimes in spirit and often in fact, the officials said.

Furthermore, some Wall Street securities analysts admitted that they had consistently broken the rules, and the methods they used in employing inside information appeared to be increasingly sophisticated.

"We are encouraged, by the system to give advance information, inside information, whatever we have," said one investment banker.

"Life Blood of Wall St." "Wall Street has been running on alleged inside information ever since it's been in existence," he added. "In fact, I'd say the life blood of Wall Street is this alleged inside information."

Although there clearly are large numbers of ethical, honest investment banking and brokerage firms that neither encourage nor condone the use of inside information, Wall Streeters said the use of such information was much more widespread than is generally realized.

Interviews with securities analysts, brokerage house officials, regulatory officers and other investment bankers tend to bear this out. Most of these interviewed asked to remain anonymous before they would give details of how inside rules are circumvented.

It is known that the Securities and Exchange Commission is currently investigating several cases

involving inside information, in which material facts were allegedly passed from corporate officers to securities analysts to institutional clients without being made public.

Some insider information, privately channeled to large institutional investors and to brokers' wealthy customers, results in multi-million-dollar stock trades. In many such trades, small, unprotected investors do the buying while the better-informed institutions are selling.

The most serious aspects of insider information appear at two levels, Wall Streeters say. First, brokerage houses, analysts and officers, because they often serve on corporate boards of directors, can easily be privy to information well before the public learns of it.

Second, securities analysts, who regularly interview corporate officials so they can assess a company's prospects, often learn material facts and write reports recommending that the company's stock be bought or sold.

The use of such information becomes questionable, regulators say, when it is passed along to only a limited number of customers.

Private Joke The practice is so common that Wall Streeters joke about it privately. The managing partner of one of the country's biggest and most successful investment banking firms confided laughingly to his dinner companions one night recently that, of course, the firm's important customers got a telephone call from him a day or two before the company's investment analyses were released for public consumption.

"I think it's a fairly widespread practice," said the research director of another Wall Street brokerage house.

"It sure raises the question that the little guy who deals in 100-share lots doesn't get the same information," he said.

All these bonds have been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

April 10, 1973



## CITY OF BERGEN

(Kingdom of Norway)

500,000,000 Luxembourg Francs

7 1/2 % 1973-1991 External Bonds

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated

Bergens Privatbank

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank

Charterhouse Japhet Limited

Crédit Commercial de France

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

Den norske Creditbank

These bonds have been placed, among others, by

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.
Banque de l'Union Parisienne	Creditanstalt Bankverein	Crédit Européen S.A.
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	Dresdner Bank	Finacor
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen	Hambros Bank	Hill Samuel & Co.
Interunion-Banque	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Company S.A.K.	Kreditbank N.V.	Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.
Saifi Securities International	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale		

## SERVICE POSTAL - L'AUSTRALIE

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JERSEY MAILMARKS, J.M. MAIL  
Jersey, Channel Isles. Telex 41369.



—1973—					—1973—					—1973—				
Stocks and	Stk.	Net	Stocks and	Stk.	Net	Stocks and	Stk.	Net	Stocks and	Stk.	Net			
High, Low,	Div. in \$	P/E	High, Low,	Div. in \$	P/E	High, Low,	Div. in \$	P/E	High, Low,	Div. in \$	P/E			
100s. High	Low Last	Chge	100s. High	Low Last	Chge	100s. High	Low Last	Chge	100s. High	Low Last	Chge			

Dr. B. E. L. L.















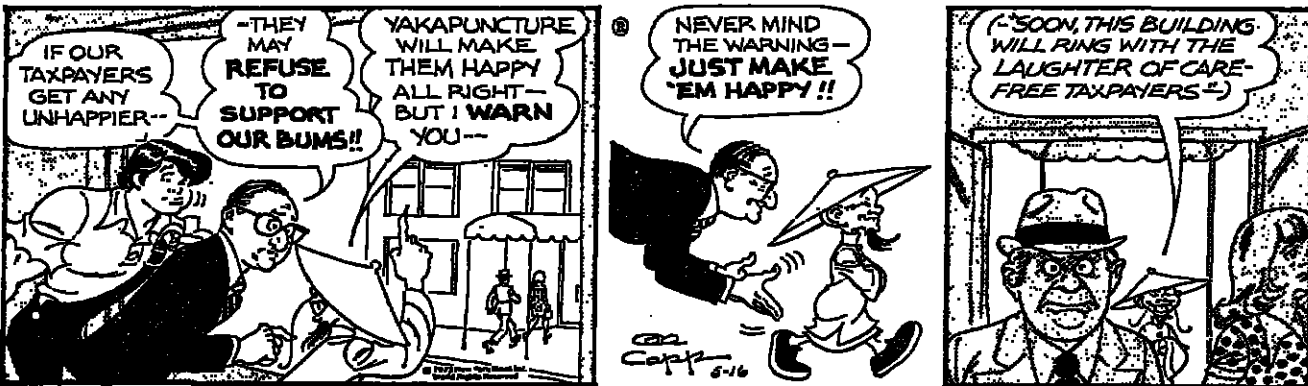
PEANUTS



B.C.



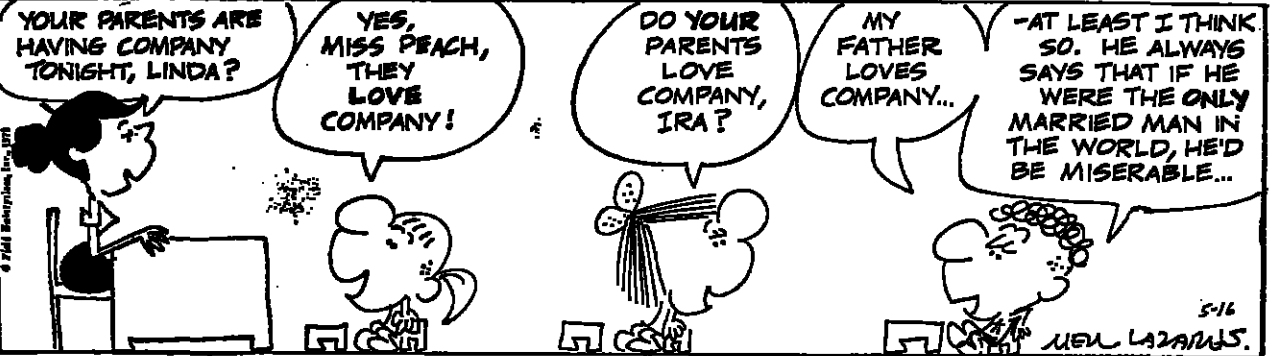
L.I.L. ABNER



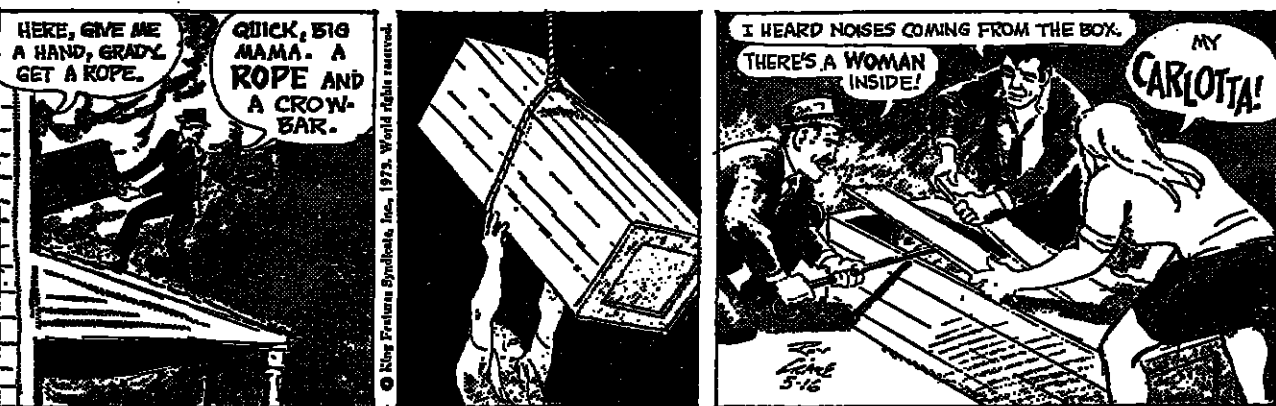
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



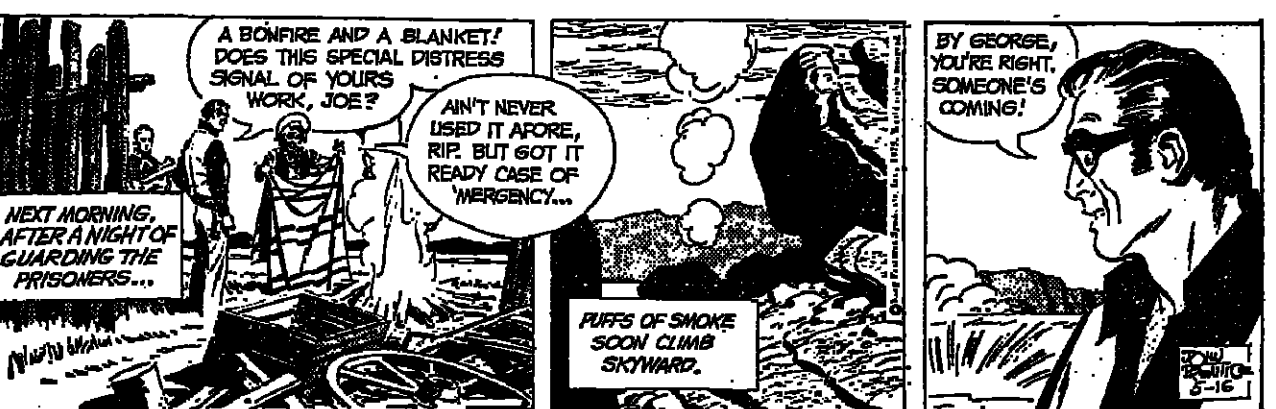
REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The success or failure of the United States team in the world championship in Brazil for the next two weeks will depend largely on the performances of the three young New York experts who are making their international debut.

The nonplaying captain, Roger Stern, can count on steady performances from E. Jay Becker, Paul Soloway and John Swanson, all of whom have had previous international experience. And he can entertain high hopes of reaching the final playoff to decide the world title if the three other members of his squad, Jeff Rubens, Michael Becker and Andy Bernstein, adjust well to the unfamiliar tension and atmosphere of a world championship and play in their best form.

Their best form is very good indeed, as the diagrammed deal from the Vanderbilt Cup in March illustrates. Bernstein held the South hand, and balanced with three spades when West's opening of three hearts was passed around to him. Michael Becker, as North, raised to game and the opening lead was the heart king.

After winning with the heart king:

NORTH  
 ♠ A732  
 ♥ A6  
 ♦ 10743  
 ♣ 764

WEST (D)  
 ♠ 104  
 ♥ KQJ9873  
 ♦ QJ83  
 ♣ 764

EAST  
 ♠ 1042  
 ♥ 1042  
 ♦ J962  
 ♣ AK102

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:  
 West North East South  
 3♥ Pass Pass 3♠  
 Pass 4♥ Pass Pass

West led the heart king.

South led the heart king. The bidding:  
 West North East South  
 3♥ Pass Pass 3♠  
 Pass 4♥ Pass Pass

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOFAR  
 TULCI  
 DRYBAN  
 POMLEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

## BOOKS

## BREAKFAST OF CHAMPIONS

## Or Goodbye Blue Monday

By Kurt Vonnegut jr. With drawings by the author  
 Delacorte Press/Seymour Lawrence. 295 pp. \$.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU have to hand it to Kurt Vonnegut jr. In his eighth novel, "Breakfast of Champions, or Goodbye Blue Monday," he performs considerable complex magic. He makes pornography seem like any old plumbing, violence like love-making, innocence like evil, and guilt like child's play. He wheels out all the latest fashionable complaints about America—her racism, her gift for destroying language, her technological greed and selfishness—and makes them seem fresh, funny, outrageous, hateful, and lovable, all at the same time. He draws pictures, for God's sake—simple, rough, yet surprisingly seductive sketches of everything from Volkswagens to electric chairs. He weaves into his plot a dozen or so glorious synopses of Vonnegut's stories, one almost wishes were fleshed out into whole books. He very nearly levitates. Yet—astonishingly—this fiction is also a factual announcement of his intention to give up fiction. And what mares the book is that one believes the fiction, but not the facts.

Up to a certain point, it is easy to accept what is going on in this "tale of a meeting of two lonesome, skinny, fairly old white men on a planet which was dying fast." It's amusing and charming, yet oddly frightening, to watch Kilgore Trout—the undiscovered science-fiction writer who has kept popping up in Mr. Vonnegut's previous works—blatantly across America to a festival of the arts in Midland City, where he has been invited through the lone intervention of that benign-evil millionaire, Eliot Rosewater.

It's quite marvelous the way Trout contemplates the word PYRAMID written in giant letters on the side of a trailer-truck he is riding in, and then wonders, "Why would anybody in the business of high-speed transportation name his buildings which haven't moved an eighth of an inch since Christ was born?" And gets the answer from the truck's driver: "He [the boss] liked the sound of it." (This leads Trout to imagine a story "about a planet where the language kept turning into pure music, because the creatures there were so enchanted with the sounds... So leaders in government and commerce, in order to function, had to invent new and much uglier vocabularies and sentence structures all the time, which would resist being transmuted to music.")

With such graceful, gentle satirical thrusts, Mr. Vonnegut takes care of most of what is absurd and downright evil in American civilization—everything from Vietnam to sex, from war to massage parlors.

And it's charming, yet oddly terrifying—charming terror, terrifying charm may well be Mr. Vonnegut's exclusive trademark by now—to see Dwayne Hoover, the automobile dealer who owns

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt  
 critic for The New York Times

## CROSSWORD

By W

ACROSS  
 1 "Marble Faun"  
 6 Actor Walter  
 10 Relative of Mac  
 13 State of the  
 14 Silal plant  
 15 Armed-service org.  
 16 Miami divider  
 18 Skyline tribute  
 19 R. stop  
 20 Bookie's data  
 21 Social milestone  
 23 Like wet talcum  
 25 Muddles up  
 26 Theater district  
 29 Use a palette  
 31 Monastery head  
 32 Really developments  
 36 Ukrainian city  
 37 Navigation aid  
 38 French parent  
 39 Enzymes  
 41 Violent desire  
 42 Rich fabrics  
 43 Miss Mangano's rice  
 44 Napoli's land  
 47 Reduce  
 48 Miss Thorndike  
 49 Campbell

DOWN  
 51 Compass direction  
 54 Wool: Prefix  
 55 Miami neighbor  
 58 Common verb  
 60 Indivisible  
 61 Blinds in falconry  
 62 Spoil  
 63 Aldo and Johnny  
 64 Confuse  
 1 Focal areas  
 2 Monogram unit: Abbr.  
 3 Miss Kirk  
 4 Dwarf's name  
 5 Collection of sayings  
 6 Like good whisky  
 7 Girl's nickname  
 8 Le Gallienne  
 9 Condenser jars  
 10 Ninnies  
 11 Inordinate  
 12 Legislative bodies  
 14 Capp of the comic  
 17 Ono  
 22 Appraisal  
 23 Old Devon resort  
 24 Law mar  
 25 Bearing  
 26 Garden t  
 27 Wading  
 28 Encounter  
 29 Studies  
 30 Between and ama  
 32 Fireman  
 33 Big top  
 34 U. S. Inf  
 35 Char  
 37 "Lost H"  
 40 Self-pro transit  
 41 Russian  
 43 Loud nc  
 44 Eastern  
 45 Crown  
 46 Li'l  
 47 Trapper  
 49 "... col stones  
 50 Porseus  
 51 Vehicle  
 52 Order t  
 53 Actual  
 56 W. W. I.  
 57 Red  
 58 River's

